

ABSTRACT

Nucleosomal polynucleotides promote homologous strand pairing by recombinase. In the absence of superhelical tension, the efficiency of strand pairing with nucleosomal polynucleotides is substantially higher than that with non-nucleosomal nucleic acids. In addition, a recombinase comprising Rad54 and Rad51 associated activity can function cooperatively in the ATP-dependent remodeling of a nucleosomal polynucleotide (i.e., chromatin).

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